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ABSTRACT

The language arts program presented in this guide is a two-year curriculum for the junior high school which may be used in either a teacher-centered or a student-centered approach. The emphasis is on a balance between grammar and writing study and literary study. Contents consist of an outline for a grammar and writing curriculum, an outline for a literature curriculum, a sample checklist of writing and literary skills corresponding to the outlines, teaching aids (suggested literary works, related audiovisual material, and glossary), and a bibliography. (JM)

ED 099861

Junior High Language Arts Curriculum

Lowell School System

Lowell, Mass.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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CS 201 742

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

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This guide is the culmination of many months of work by a committee established by Superintendent Earl Sharfman and the Lowell School Committee. The committee was comprised of members from various junior high schools along with a representative from Lowell High School. The following concepts were arrived at through a consensus of the committee after much research and deliberation.

This guide is an outgrowth of the suggestions expounded in the 1971 English and Language Arts Curriculum developed by the Lowell Professional Improvement Program. It is meant to be both a guide and a teaching aid presenting a practical application and a reorganization of the educational concepts developed by the previous committee. Hopefully this guide will provide unity and continuity both in the system and in the individual schools.

The program is meant to establish a balanced emphasis between grammar-writing study and literary study; it also corrects the erroneous interpretation that grammar need not be taught. The responsibility of every educator is to provide each child with an adequate foundation in all areas of Language Arts. This program is a two year curriculum which lends itself to either a teacher-centered or student-centered approach. It consists of an outline and a checklist for the two major areas of Language Arts.

Outline

The outline contains the basic concepts that each child should be exposed to during his years of junior high school. Each teacher should feel free to adapt his material to teaching

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the concepts presented in the outline. The amount and depth of concepts covered will depend on the needs and abilities of each class as determined by each teacher's professional judgement. The outline is broad in scope. The teacher may begin with any major division, as the outline need not be regarded as the only logical order of presentation. In literature, it is well to remember that the study of concepts inevitably suggests a strongly analytical approach; however, the teaching of these concepts should not be regarded as ends in themselves, but should ultimately provide the student with a greater appreciation of each genre and of literature in general. The outline is also meant to establish greater dialogue among teachers of Language Arts within each building and throughout the system.

Checklist

The committee has included a checklist of writing and literary skills corresponding to the outline. This is to be marked when a specific concept has been adequately covered by a class. There will be one copy given to the following year's Language Arts teachers as an indication of materials previously taught, thus providing continuity of education in each building. A copy of this checklist will be sent with any student transferring to a different school, thus providing continuity of education between schools. This will allow the school system to better provide for individual needs.

This checklist is not meant to measure the amount of material taught within a given year by individual teachers because varying educational situations within the system require differing priorities. The quantity of material covered depends upon individual classes and should be considered secondary to the quality and balance of the entire program.

Teaching Aids

Included in this guide are teaching aids for literature and grammar. This section contains a suggested list of appropriate reading materials to cover each concept in the literature outline. These are merely suggestions for the teacher who does not have materials readily available to teach these concepts. These materials can be found in most libraries.

The audio-visual material found at the IMC* pertaining directly to grammar and literature has been reorganized for the teacher's convenience. The catalogues available at the IMC are more inclusive and should be consulted.

We welcome suggestions concerning these materials. Direct any additional ideas or comments which would better our junior high Language Arts program to Robert A. Dempsey, Language Arts Coordinator, at 89 Appleton Street.

Robert A. Dempsey
Language Arts Coordinator

Raymond E. Chandonnet
Moody Junior High School

Gail Green
Henry J. Robinson School

J. Peter Downing
Pawtucket Junior High School

Jeanne E. Maloney
Bartlett Junior High School

Eileen Earle
Henry J. Robinson School

Brendan Sullivan
Lowell High School

*(The Instructional Material Center is located on the second floor of the Lowell City Library).

OUTLINE: GRAMMAR AND WRITING CURRICULUM

Grammatical Knowledge

I. Eight parts of speech

A. Nouns
1. common - proper - concrete - abstract - collective
2. plural forms
3. possessive

B. Verbs - action and being
1. principal parts
2. regular and irregular
3. tenses
4. auxiliary (helping)
5. contractions
6. transitive - intransitive
7. voice: active - passive
8. participles
9. gerunds
10. infinitives

C. Pronouns
1. personal
   a. case
   b. person, number, gender
2. possessive
3. demonstrative
4. indefinite
5. interrogative
6. relative
7. intensive - reflexive

D. Adjectives
1. limiting-articles (determiners)
2. descriptive
3. degrees

E. Adverbs
1. degrees

F. Prepositions - Prepositional Phrase
1. use as a modifier

G. Conjunctions
1. coordinating
2. correlative
3. subordinating

II. Sentence Structure

A. Complete Subject (Noun Phrase)
1. simple - compound

B. Complete Predicate (Verb Phrase)
1. simple - compound
2. direct object
3. indirect object
4. predicate word

C. Clauses
1. independent
2. dependent

III. Types of Sentences

A. Classification according to purpose
1. declarative
2. interrogative
3. imperative
4. exclamatory

B. Classification according to structure
1. simple (kernel)
2. compound
3. complex
4. compound complex

transforms

Writing Skills

I. Punctuation

A. End punctuation

B. Capitalization

C. Abbreviation

D. Quotations

E. Comma

F. Hyphen

G. Semicolon

H. Parentheses

I. Apostrophe

J. Underlining

II. Vocabulary Skills and Spelling

A. Dictionary Usage
1. alphabetizing
2. guide words
3. entry words
   a. derivatives
   b. etymology
   c. pronunciation - phonetic spelling - stress
   d. syllabication
   e. part of speech

B. Word Relationships
1. synonyms
2. antonyms
3. homonyms
4. root words and derivatives
   a. prefix
   b. suffix
5. analogies

III. Style

A. Types of writing
1. paragraph form
   a. topic sentence or main idea
   b. logical sequence (sentence order)
   c. conclusion
2. types of paragraphs
   a. narrative
   b. descriptive
   c. expository
3. outlining
4. summarizing - précis writing

B. Letter-writing
1. informal
2. business

IV. Library Orientation

OUTLINE: LITERATURE CURRICULUM

I. Prose

A. Type

1. Short Story
   a. early forms
      1. myth
      2. fable
      3. parable
      4. legend
      5. allegory
   b. modern form

2. Novel
3. Biography and Autobiography
4. Essay (formal, informal)

B. Structure: Modern Short Story, Novel

1. Modern Short Story
   a. main characteristics
      1. unity
      2. brevity
      3. single effect
   b. elements
      1. setting
      2. plot
         a. introduction
         b. rising action
         c. climax
         d. falling action
         e. denouement (conclusion)
      3. character
      4. theme
      5. conflict
      6. point of view (narration)
      7. mood (humor, horror, fantasy, etc.)

2. Novel
   a. main characteristics
      1. considerable length
      2. many characters
      3. many incidents
   b. elements
      1. setting
      2. plot, sub-plot
      3. characters - major, minor
      4. theme

C. Literary Devices

1. Symbol
2. Irony
3. Local color
4. Flashback
5. Other

II. Poetry

A. Type

1. Narrative
   a. epic
   b. ballad
   c. general

2. Lyric
   a. ode
   b. sonnet
   c. general

3. Dramatic
4. Other (haiku, cinquain, limerick, etc.)

B. Structure

1. Verse
2. Stanza
3. Rhyme
4. Blank Verse
5. Free Verse

C. Literary Devices

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Hyperbole
4. Personification
5. Alliteration
6. Onomatopoeia
7. Other (pun, metonomy, witticism, etc.)

III. Drama

A. Type

1. Tragedy
   a. tragic hero
   b. tragic flaw

2. Comedy
3. Melodrama

4. Farce
5. Fantasy
6. Pantomime

B. Structure

1. Main Characteristics
   a. act and scene
   b. action
   c. dialogue

2. Elements
   a. character (antagonist, protagonist)
   b. setting
   c. theme
   d. plot
      1. introduction
      2. rising action
      3. climax
      4. falling action
      5. denouement

C. Literary Devices

1. Aside
2. Soliloquy and Monologue
3. Prologue and Epilogue
4. Stage Terminology (directions, lighting, costuming, etc.)
5. Other

LOWELL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Language Arts Curriculum Checklist

Grades 7 and 8

Teacher/s:

Year

School/s

Last name

First

Middle

Grade

Directions: Place a checkmark in the appropriate block when a skill is adequately covered.

Comments:

GRAMMAR and WRITING

Text/s used:

Grade Level	7	8
Grammar		
I Eight parts of speech		
1. Nouns		
2. Verbs		
Principal parts		
Tenses		
Auxiliary-helping		
Transitive-Intrans.		
Voice		
Participles		
Gerunds		
Infinitives		
3. Pronouns		
Personal		
Possessives		
Demonstrative		
Infinitive		
Interrogative		
Relative		
Intensive-Relative		
4. Adjectives		
5. Adverbs		
6. Prepositions		
Prep. Phrases		
7. Conjunctions		
Co-ordinating		
Correlative		
Subordinating		
8. Interjection		

Grade Level	7	8
II Sentence structure		
Comp. Subj. (Noun Phrase)		
Comp. Pred. (Verb Phrase)		
Direct Obj.		
Indirect Obj.		
Predicate word		
Clauses		
III Types of sentences		
Class. Purpose		
Class. Structure		
Simple		
Compound		
Complex		
Compound-Complex		
WRITING		
I. Punctuation		
II. Voc. skills & Spelling		
Direct usage		
Word Relation		
III. Style		
Types of writing		
Paragraph form		
Types of Para.		
outlining		
summarizing		
Letter writing		
Informal		
Formal		
IV. Library Orientation		

LITERATURE

Grade Level	7	8
I. Prose		
Myth		
Fable		
Parable		
Legend		
Allegory		
Mod. Short Story		
Main Characteristics		
Elements		
Novel		
Main Characteristics		
Elements		
Biography-Autobiog.		
Essay		
II. Poetry		
Narrative		
Epic		
Ballad		
General		
Lyric		
Ode		
Sonnet		
General		
Other:		

Text/s used

Major works studied:

7th

8th

Comments:

Grade Level	7	8
Poetry, (Con't)		
Structure		
Verse		
Stanza		
Rhyme		
blank verse		
Free Verse		
Literary devices		
Simile		
Metaphor		
Hyperbole		
Personification		
Alliteration		
Onomatopoeia		
Other		
III. Drama		
Tragedy		
Comedy		
Melodrama		
Farce		
Fantasy		
Pantomime		
Main Character.		
Elements		
Literary devices		

TEACHING AIDS

An asterisk indicates supplementary audio-visual material either on the same subject or by the same author. Catalogues available at the IMC are more inclusive and should be consulted.

Code:

F - 16 mm film
FS or FSA - filmstrip and sound filmstrip
SFS - filmstrip and record kit
A - record

PROSE*

I. Short Story

A. Early Forms

1. Myth*

"Icarus and Daedelus" - Roman

"Pandora" - Greek

"Prosepine and Pluto" - Roman

"Thor amd the Giant King" - Norse

"How Thunder Got Its Name" - Norse

"The Saga of Burnt Njal" - Norse

2. Fable

Aesop's Fables

Thurber's Fables*

3. Parable

"The Good Samaritan"

"The Prodigal Son"

"Talents"

4. Legend*

a. Foreign

Robin Hood - England*

"The Nightingale" - China-Hans Christian Anderson

Legends of Cuchulain - Ireland

b. American

Indian Legends of Lowell

"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" - Washington Irving*

Johnny Appleseed*

Pecos Bill*

Davy Crockett*

Daniel Boone*

Paul Bunyan*

B. Modern Short Story

1. Setting

"Beauty is Truth" - Anna Guest

"The Reef" - Samuel Scoville, Jr.

"The Fun They Had" - Isaac Asimov

"Rip Van Winkle" - Washington Irving

"The Outcasts of Poker Flat" - Bret Harte*

"The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" - Mark Twain*

"To Build A Fire" - Jack London*

2. Plot

"The Necklace" - Guy de Maupassant

"A Retrieved Reformation" - O. Henry

"The Most Dangerous Game" - Richard Connell

"The Lady or the Tiger" - Frank R. Stockton

"The Heart of Little Shikara" - Edison Marshall

"Senor Payroll" - William E. Barrett

"The Tell-Tale Heart"- Edgar Allen Poe*

Sherlock Holmes stories - Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

"The Goldbug" - Edgar Allen Poe*

3. Character

"The Ambitious Guest" - Nathaniel Hawthorne

"The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" - Washington Irving*

"The Man Without A Country" - Edward Everett Hale*

"The Lesson" - Jessamyn West

"A Mother in Manville" - Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

"A Man Who Had No Eyes" - MacKinley Kantor

"The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" - James Thurber*

"Luke Baldwin's Vow" - Morley Callaghan

"The Wild Duck's Nest" - Michael McLaverty

4. Theme

"The New Kid" - Murray Heyert

"The Insoluble Problem" - G. K. Chesterton

"First Principal" - A. B. Guthrie

"Ethan Brand" - Nathaniel Hawthorne

"Pilot's Choice" - Hunt Miller

"The Rocking-Horse Winner" - D. H. Lawrence

"The Fifty-First Dragon" - Heywood Broun

"Sixteen" - Maureen Daley

5. Conflict

"Thanksgiving Hunter" - Jesse Stuart

"Love of Life" - Jack London*

"Haircut" - Ring Lardner

"A Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" - Stephen Crane

"The Old Demon" - Pearl S. Buck

"After Twenty Years" - O. Henry

"The Reef" - Samuel Scoville, Jr.

6. Point of View

a. First Person

"The Sneaker Crisis" - Shirley Jackson

"The Ransom of Red Chief" - O. Henry

b. Limited Omniscient

"Gift of the Magi" - O. Henry

c. Omniscient

"Rikki-Tikki-Tavi" - Rudyard Kipling

"The Necklace" - Guy de Maupassant

d. Objective

"The Open Boat" - Stephen Crane

"Home on the Range" - Beatrice F. Chute

"The Standard of Living" - Dorothy Parker

"The Jockey" - Carson McCullers

7. Mood

A. Humor

"The Unicorn in the Garden" - James Thurber*

"Being a Public Character" - Don Marquis

"The Elephant's Child" - Rudyard Kipling (and other selections from Just-So-Stories)

b. Horror

"The Cask of Amontillado" - Edgar Allen Poe*

"Murders In The Rue Morgue" - Edgar Allen Poe*

"Leiningen Versus the Ants" - Carl Stephenson

"A Good Man Is Hard to Find" - Flannery O'Connor

c. Fantasy

"The Feeling of Power" - Isaac Asimov

"Mars: December 2001" - Ray Bradbury

Selections from the Uncle Remus stories--
Joel Chandler Harris*

d. Suspense

"The Mystery of the Seven Wrong Clocks" -
Alfred Hitchcock

"The Red-Headed League" - Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

II. Literary Devices

A. Symbol

"The Lottery" - Shirley Jackson

"Green Ribbon" - James Drought

B. Irony

"The Necklace" - Guy de Maupassant

"The Sniper" - Liam O'Flaherty

"The Cop and the Anthem" - O. Henry

C. Local Color

"The Revolt of Mother" - Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

"The Outcasts of Poker Flat" - Bret Harte*

"The Luck of Roaring Camp" - Bret Harte*

"Haircut" - Ring Lardner

"The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" - Mark Twain*

D. Flashback

"The Ransom of Red Chief" - O. Henry

"Snapshot of a Dog" - James Thurber*

"The Boarded Window" - Ambrose Bierce

III. Novel

And Now Miguel - Virginia Olsen Bush (easy)

The Witch ofBlackbird Pond - Elizabeth Speare (average)

The Light in the Forest - Conrad Richer (average)*

The Pearl - John Steinbeck (average)

Shane - Jack Schaefer (average)

The Red Pony - John Steinbeck (difficult)

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer - Mark Twain (easy)*

The Red Badge of Courage - Stephen Crane (difficult)

To Kill A Mockingbird - Harper Lee (difficult)

Johnny Tremain - Esther Forbes (average)*

Rifles for Watie - Harold Keith (easy)

Call of the Wild - Jack London (Average)*

Old Yeller - Fred Gipson (easy)*

The Pigman - Paul Zindel (average)

April Morning - Howard Fast (average)

Farenheit 451 - Ray Bradbury (difficult)

Planet of the Apes - Pierre Boulle (average)

Incredible Journey - Sheila Burnford (easy)*

The City Boy - Herman Wouk (average)

The Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. FrankWheeler - E. L. Konigsburg (easy)

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea - Jules Verne (difficult)*

Island of the Blue Dolphin - Scott O'Dell (average)

Sounder - William Armstrong (easy)

IV. Biography

Profiles in Courage - John F. Kennedy

The Young Winston - John Marsh

Karen - Marie Killilea

Run, Boy, Run! - William Herman

Go Up For Glory - Bill Russell

V. Autobiography

The Diary of a Young Girl - Anne Frank

Dr. Tom Dooley - Thomas A. Dooley

The Trapp Family Singers - Maria Von Trapp

The Story of My Life - Helen Keller

Autobiography - Benjamin Franklin

VI. Essay*

A. Formal

"The Declaration of Independence" - Thomas Jefferson

"Shooting an Elephant" - George Orwell

B. Informal

"Dissertation Upon Roast Pig" - Charles Lamb

'A Ride Through Spain' - Truman Capote

POETRY

I. Narrative

A. Epic

"The Song of Hiawatha" - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

"Evangeline"- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

"Beowulf" - Anonymous*

B. Ballad

"Sir Patrick Spens" - Anonymous

"Three Ravens" - Anonymous

"Lochinvar" - Sir Walter Scott

"The Ballad of Dick Turpin" - Alfred Noyes

"Robin Hood and Little John" - Anonymous*

"Casey Jones" - Anonymous

C. General

"Mosquito" - John Updike

"The Highwayman" - Alfred Noyes

"Out, Out-" - Robert Frost

"The Runaway" - Robert Frost

"The Charge of the Light Brigade" - Alfred Lord Tennyson*

"The Courtship of Miles Standish" - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*

"The Pied Piper of Hamelin" - Robert Browning*

"Snowbound" - John Greenleaf Whittier*

"The Man He Killed" - Thomas Hardy

II. Lyric

A. Ode

"Ode to a Grecian Urn" - John Keats*

"Commemoration Ode" - James Russell Lowell

"Ode to a Skylark" - Percy Bysshe Shelley*

"O, Captain, My Captain" - Walt Whitman

"Concord Hymn" - Ralph Waldo Emerson

"In Flander's Field" - John McCrae

"The Star Spangled Banner" - Francis Scott Key*

"oDE" - e. e. cummings

B. Sonnet

"Holy Sonnet X" - ("Death be not proud...") - John Donne

"Sonnet CXVI" - ("Love is not love which alters...") - William Shakespeare

C. General

"The Pasture" - Robert Frost

"Trees" - Joyce Kilmer

"Annabel Lee" - Edgar Allen Poe*

"No Man is an Island" - John Donne

"The Lake Isle of Innisfree" - William B. Yeats*

"The Shell" - James Stephens

"Prelude #1" - T. S. Eliot

"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" - Robert Frost

"Fire and Ice" - Robert Frost

"Because I Could Never Stop For Death" - Emily Dickenson*

III. Other

Ogden Nash's poems

E. E. Cumming's poems

IV. Verse Structure

A. Blank Verse

"Mending Wall" - Robert Frost

"The Death of the Hired Man" - Robert Frost

"The Road Not Taken" - Robert Frost

B. Free Verse

"old age sticks" - e. e. cummings

"The Fish" - Elizabeth Bishop

V. Literary Devices

A. Simile

"The Eagle" - Alfred Lord Tennyson*

"Velvet Shoes" - Elinor Wylie

"Mind" - Richard Wilbur

"The Stunt Flier" - John Updike

B. Metaphor

"The Highwayman" - Alfred Noyes

"The Eagle" - Alfred Lord Tennyson*

"Fog" - Carl Sandburg

"i am a little church" - e. e. cummings

"Steamshovel" - Charles Malam

C. Hyperbole

"The Road Not Taken" - Robert Frost

"Concord Hymn" - Ralph Waldo Emerson

"Sonnet CXVI" - ("Love is not love which alters...") - William Shakespeare

D. Personification

"Chicago" - Carl Sandburg

"Holy Sonnet X" - ("Death be not proud...") - John Donne

"Sea Lullaby" - Elinor Wylie

"The Seagull" - Ogden Nash

"Death Stands Above Me" - Walter Savage Landor

E. Alliteration

"General William Booth Enters Into Heaven" - Vachel Lindsay

"Bells" - Edgar Allen Poe*

"The Highwayman" - Alfred Noyes

G. Metonymy

"Mosquito" - John Updike

DRAMA*

I. Type

A. Tragedy

"Pawns" - Percival Wilde

"Trifles" - Susan Glaspell

"Last of the Lowries" - Paul Green

B. Comedy

"Inside a Kid's Head" - Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee

"The Oyster and the Pearl" - John Steinbeck

"The Admirable Crichton" - Sir James M. Barrie

C. Farce

"A Marriage Proposal" - Anton Chekhov

"The Boor" - Anton Chekhov

"The Death and Life of Sneaky Fitch" - James L. Rosenberg

E. Fantasy

"The Ugly Duckling" - A. A. Milne

"The Monsters Are Due on Maple Street" - Rod Serling

"The Devil and Daniel Webster" - Stephen V. Benet

F. Pantomine

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

GRAMMAR

FSA/26 Why Study Grammar?

Parts of Speech:

FSA 127 Nouns
FSA 189 Nouns
FSA 190 Nouns: Plurals and Possessives
FSA 196 Using Nouns
FSA 141 Words That Mean Things
FSA 142 Words That Mean Things
FSA 259 Plurals and Possessives

FSA 130 Verbs
FSA 193 Verbs
FSA 199 Verbs
FSA 201 Verbals
FSA 143 Words That Show Action
FSA 257 Verbs
FSA 258 The Right Verb

FSA 128 Pronouns
FSA 214 Using Personal Pronouns
FSA 215 Reflexive, Relative and Interrogative Pronouns
FSA 191 Pronouns
FSA 197 Using Pronouns
FSA 145 Words Used Instead of Names

FSA 129 Adjectives
FSA 192 Adjectives

FSA 198 Using Adjectives
FSA 146 Words That Describe Things
FSA 262 Adjectives and Adverbs: Beginning the Diagram

FSA 131 Adverbs
FSA 194 Adverbs
FSA 200 Using Adverbs
FSA 147 Words Telling How, When, and Where

FSA 132 Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections
FSA 195 Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections
FSA 202 Using Prepositions, Interjections, and Conjunctions

Structure:

FSA 181 Subjects and Predicates
FSA 261 Agreement: Subject and Verb, Pronoun and Antecedent
FSA 187 Problems of Agreement
FSA 216 Making Words Agree
FSA 182 Direct and Indirect Objects and Subjective Complements
FSA 209 The Verb and the Sentence
FSA 210 Recognizing Phrases
FSA 183 & 184 Phrases, Parts I & II
FSA 133 Phrases and Clauses
FSA 211 Recognizing Clauses
FSA 213 Parts of the Sentence or Clauses
FSA 185 & 186 Clauses, Parts I & II

FSA 144 What Is A Sentence?
FSA 188 Problems of Sentence Construction
FSA 180 Classification of Sentences
FSA 212 Kinds of Sentences
FSA 254 The Complete Sentence
FSA 255 Sentence Fragments
FSA 263 The Simple Sentence: More Diagraming
FSA 264 Quotations: Compound Sentences
FSA 265 The Complex Sentence

Writing Skills

Punctuations:

- FSA 256 Punctuation
- FSA 148 Using Punctuation Marks
- FSA 272 End Punctuation
- FSA 203 End Punctuation
- FSA 277 Capitalization
- FSA 260 Letter Writing and Capitalization
- FSA 204 Capital Letters
- FSA 149 Writing Conversation
- FSA 275 Apostrophes and Quotation Marks

Comma:

- FSA 266 In a Series
- FSA 267 In Addresses and Dates
- FSA 268 With Direct Adress, Introductory Words, Final Query
- FSA 269 With Appositives and Parenthetical Expressions
- FSA 270 With Clauses and Phrases
- FSA 271 In Miscellaneous Usage
- FSA 205 The Comma in a Friendly Letter
- FSA 206 The Comma: Other Uses

- FSA 276 Italics and Hyphen
- FSA 273 Colon and Semicolon
- FSA 274 Parenthesis and Dash
- FSA 207 The Apostrophe, the Colon, and Italics

Vocabulary Skills and Spelling:

- FSA 776 Using the Dictionary
- FSA 770 Using the Dictionary
- FSA 156 Words Then and Now
- FSA 157 Roots and Shoots
- FSA 158 Times and People Change Words
- FSA 159 Words and Your Work
- FSA 160 The Right Word in the Right Place
- FSA 161 Increase Your Stock of Words

Library Orientation :

F 102 How to Read A Book
F 118 Know Your Library
FS 1455 Our Library
FS 1771 Our Library
FS 772 Your Library: A World of Books
FS 773 The Classification of Books
FS 774 The Classification of Books
FS 775 The Card Catalogue
FS 777 Using the Encyclopedia
FS 778 Using the Encyclopedia
FS 779 Using Special Reference Books
FS 780 Using Special Reference Books
FSA 302 Giving a Book Report
FSA 328 Giving a Book Report (Set 2)
FSA 303 Writing A Research Paper
FSA 329 Writing A Research Paper (Set 2)

Literature

I. Prose

F 865 The Bible: A Literary Heritage
F 369 A Unicorn in the Garden (James Thurber)
F 538 A Christmas Carol
F 835 Edgar Allan Poe: Background for his Works
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F 677 The Novel : Early Victorian England and Charles Dickens
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FSA 242 Prometheus and Pandora
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FS 618 Robin Hood
FS 584 Robin Hood
FS 153 Johnny Appleseed
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FS 428 Pecos Bill
FS 429 Pecos Bill
FS 430 Paul Bunyan
FS 894 Paul Bunyan
FS 601 Ichabod Crane
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FS 611 Rip Van Winkle
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FS 569 Washington Irving
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SFS A12 Development of American Short Story (Kit)
FS 603 Uncle Remus
FS 585 Scrooge
FS 444 The Gold Bug (Poe)
FS 445 The Gold Bug (Poe)
FS 446 The Great Stone Face (Hawthorne)
FS 449 The Luck of Roaring Camp (Harte)
FS 587 Mark Twain
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SFS A23, A24, A25 The World of Mark Twain (Kit)
FS 528 The Man Without a Country (Hale)
FS 888 The Man Without a Country (Hale)
SFS A17 Jack London: A Life of Adventures (Kit)
FS 583 Kidnapped
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FS 1104 Treasure Island
FS 617 Treasure Island
FS 619 Johnny Tremaine, Minuteman
FS 620 True Son, American Frontier Boy
FS 560 James Fenimore Cooper
FS 422 Louisa May Alcott
FS 240 Louisa May Alcott
FS 415 Louisa May Alcott
FS 501 Incredible Journey (Part 1)
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FS 589 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea
FS 593 Old Yeller

A4 An Informal Hour with J. Frank Dobie (folklore)
A21 Mark Twain Stories
A42 The Pit and the Pendulum
A8 Dickens Duets (read by Frank Pittingell)
A33-A34 Lincoln's Speeches and Letters (by Carl Sandburg)

II. Poetry

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FS 567 Beowulf
FS 602 Hiawatha
FS 456 Miles Standish
FS 570 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
FS 419 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
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FS 421 John Greenleaf Whittier
FS 586 John Greenleaf Whittier
FS 571 Oliver Wendell Holmes
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A41 Golden Treasury of Children's Verse
A9-A10 The Poems of William Butler Yeats (read by Yeats)
A14-A15 The Poems of Emily Dickenson
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III. Drama

F 834 William Shakespeare: Background for his Works
F 879 Shakespeare: A Mirror to Man
F 863 Walter Kerr on the Theatre

FS 533 Prologue of the Globe Theatre
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IV. General Literature

F8 American Literature: Colonial Times

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GLOSSARY

ABRIDGED - shortened by the ommission of words while retaining the substance; syn., condensed

ACT - a main division in a drama or opera

ADAGE - a saying embodying common observation often in metaphorical form; e.g., "A stitch in time saves nine."

ALLEGORY - a narrative wherein abstractions (such as virtue, fear, love) are made concrete for the purpose of communicating a moral

ALLITERATION - a repetition of initial sounds in two or more words; e.g., Bring me my bow of burning gold. also; babbling babies, feathered fowl

ALLUSION - a reference to something real or fictitious outside of the work

ANACHRONISM - something out of its proper time: e.g., the clock in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" for there were no clocks in Caesar's Rome

ANONYMOUS - of unknown or unnamed source or origin; abbreviation - anon.

ANTAGONIST - one that opposes another, especially in a drama, novel,or story; syn., adversary

ANTHOLOGY - a collection or selection of literary pieces or passages e.g., Edgar Lee Master's "Spoon River Anthology."

ANTI-CLIMAX- a sudden transition in writing or speaking from a significant idea to a trivial or comic idea

APOSTROPHE - the rhetorical addressing of an absent person, an abstract idea, or an inanimate object as if capable of understanding; e.g., "O grave, where is thy victory?"

ASIDE - words meant to be inaudible to someone, esp. an actor's words supposedly not heard by others on stage

ASSONANCE - identical vowel sounds preceded and followed by differing consonant sounds, in words in proximity; e.g., tide and hide rhyme, tide and mine are assonantal

AUTOBIOGRAPHY - the author's account of his own life

BALLAD - a story told in a song which has been passed down by word of mouth from singer to singer; e.g., "Barbara Allen" and "Lord Randal"

BATHOS - pathos so overdone it becomes trivial

BIBLIOGRAPHY - a list of writings according to some system

BIOGRAPHY - a detailed history of an individual

BLANK VERSE - unrhymed line of poetry - iambic pentameter - having five stresses

CACOPHONY - an unpleasant combination of sounds; dissonance, discord

CARICATURE - any imitation of people or literature which by distortion aims to amuse; syn., burlesque

CHARACTER - a person in a story, novel, or play

CINQUAIN - a French form of poetry consisting of five lines; first line consists of a noun stating the topic; the second line consists of two adjectives describing the topic, the third line consists of three verbs usually in the' ing' form, the fourth line consists of the four words describing the writer's feelings, and the fifth line is a repetition of the first. There are other variations of this form.

CLICHÉ - a trite phrase or expression where a fresh one is needed

CLIMAX - a moment at which tension is high and which is a decisive turning point in a story or drama.

COINCIDENCE - two things that happen at the same time by accident but seem to have some connection

COMEDY - a drama of light and amusing character typically with a happy ending e.g., "Inside a Kid's Head" by Robert E. Lee and Jerome Lawrence

COMPLICATION - a situation or a detail of character developing the main thread of the plot; action leading to climax

CONFLICT - the clash of opposing forces; e.g., protagonist vs. antagonist, in a story or drama

CONNOTATION - the emotional effect of words apart from their factual meaning - denotation

CONTEXT - the meaning of a word within a certain frame of reference

DENOTATION - the factual meaning of a word

DENOUEMENT - the final solution or untangling of the conflicts or difficulties that make up the plot of a literary work

DIALOGUE - the parts of a literary or dramatic composition that represent conversation

DRAMA - a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or tellastory through action or dialogue

DRAMATIC POETRY - a poem in which both the speaker and the addressee are identified for the reader; e.g., "Mother to Son" by Langston Hughes, and "My Last Duchess" by Robert Browning

EPIC - a long narrative poem relating the deeds of a legendary or historical hero; e.g., Beowulf

EPILOGUE - a passage or section added to the end of a story or other written work as an explanation or conclusion

EPISODE - one of a series of loosely connected events that are separable and distinct in story

ESSAY - an analytic or interpretive literary composition dealing with its subject from a limited or personal point of view; forms--formal, informal

EUPHEMISM - a mild or vague word or phrase replacing one considered offensively direct; e.g., comfort station

EXPOSITION -presentation of essential information especially about what has occured before this piece of action began

FABLE - a short story that teaches a lesson and portrays animals acting like people; e.g., Aesop's Fables

FALLING ACTION - action immediately following climax and preceding the denouement

FANTASY - fiction that contains impossible situations, events or characters; e.g., fables, fairy tales, ghost stories, science fiction

FARCE - a sort of comedy based not on clever language or subtleties of character, but on broadly humorous situations; e.g., a man mistakenly enters a ladies locker room

FICTION - anything made up or imagined, especially prose narrative

FIGURATIVE - saying one thing and meaning another; e.g., "My love is a rose.."

FIGURE OF SPEECH - a form of expression used to convey meaning or heighten the effect through figurative language; e.g., simile, metaphor, personification

FLASHBACK - an interruption in the action of a story to present an episode that occured before the story opened

FORESHADOWING - hints and clues given early in a story to prepare the reader for what is going to happen later

FORMAL ESSAY - type of essay where the author is argumentative rather than conversational; author seeks to instruct slowly in some detail, to persuade and convince by his representation of an important truth

FREE VERSE - a type of poetry having little or no standard pattern of rhythm, rhyme, or line length

GENRE - a literary species or form; e.g., tragedy

HAIKU - a form of Japanese poetry consisting of three lines and seventeen syllables; the first and third lines contain five syllables each; the second line contains seven syllables; the haiku usually deals with nature; each line begins with a capital letter

HORROR - a prose mood characterized by a painful and intense fear, dread, or dismay

HUMOR - geniality, joshing at eccentricities, including one's own

HYPERBOLE - an exaggeration for the purpose of compelling attention; e.g., "Every word that Webster used weighed a pound."

IMAGE - sensory content of a literary work

INVERSION - a reversal of position, order, or relationship

INTRODUCTION - the part of a book that leads up to and explains what will happen

IRONY - a result contrary to what was expected; e.g., "When the fireman returned home from work, he discovered that his house had burned down." Literary forms of irony: verbal, situational, dramatic

LEGEND - a story passed down through the years which is not regarded as historically true, but it is usually based on some facts,and is popularly thought of as true; e.g., "The Legend Of Sleepy Hollow" by Washington Irving.

LIMERICK - a humorous verse form of five lines; e.g., "There was an old lady from Reading/ Who never know where she was heading/. She'd start to the east/ On her way to a feast/ And end in the north at a wedding."

LITERAL - 1. following the exact words of the original; word for word.
2. based on, following, or giving the usual meaning.

LOCAL COLOR - picturesque details - usually scenery, quaint customs, and dialect-characteristic of a particular region

LYRIC - Originally, a poem to be sung to a lyre; now a short poem wherein the speaker primarily expresses his emotion or records a meditation, rather than narrates a tale; e.g., "Auld Lang Syne," and Robert Frost's reflective poems

MAXIM - a pointed statement which gives advice on behavior; e.g., "Haste makes waste."

MELODRAMA - a drama wherein characters clearly virtuous or vicious are pitted against each other in sensational situations filled with suspense

METAPHOR - an implied comparison between two different things; e.g., "In October the forest was a paintbox beneath the wings of our plane."

METONYMY - a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause; e.g., "He reads Milton." (i.e., Milton's works)

MONOLOGUE - a long speech made by one person

MOOD - a special quality or atmosphere, as of a place or work of art

MOTIF - a recurring idea or theme in a work of art

MYTH - a traditional story that expresses the folk beliefs of a particular people, presenting supernatural episodes as a means of interpretating natural events, and usually involving gods and heroes; e.g., Pandora

NARRATIVE - (poetry) poem which tells a story or a tale; e.g., "The Courtship of Miles Standish" and "Evangeline" by H.W. Longfellow

NARRATOR - a person who tells a story; re:short story--author may tell the story directly with full knowledge or what each character feels and does (omniscient narrator) or he may tell the story through one of his characters knowing only what this character feels (limited omniscient) or the author may tell the story from his own point of view (first person narrator) or he may tell the story completely as an observer, unaware of what any character feels (objective narrator)

NON-FICTION - prose literature that deals with real situations, persons or events; e.g., essays and biographies

OBJECTIVE - not effected or influenced by personal feelings or opinion; without bias; detached

ODE - a dignified and lofty poem, usually rhymed and often addressed to a person or thing, often for some set occasion; e.g., "Ode to a Skylark" by Shelley

ONOMATOPEIA - the use of a word or phrase formed to imitate the sound of the thing signified

OPEN-ENDED STORY - story which ends immediately after the climax with no falling action and denouement; e.g., "The Lady or the Tiger" by Frank R. Stockton

PANTOMIME - the telling of a story without speech through the use of gestures

PARABLE - story of common events or happenings of every day, used to illustrate moral or religious truths; Typical beginning of a parable, "It is like ..."

PARADOX - an apparent contradiction; e.g., "The Jew was the only Christian in town."

PARAPHRASE - restatement of the meaning of a work or passage

PARODY - a humorous imitation of something serious

PATHOS - Quality in a work of art or literature that arouses a feeling of pity; sadness, or sympathy

PERSONIFICATION - figure of speech by which inanimate things or ideas are endowed with lifelike characteristics; e.g., "Wisdom crieth in the streets" and "Hope hath never lost her youth."

PLAY - a work of literature written to be performed on a stage; drama

PLOT _ the series of logically related events that lead to an outcome at the end of the end of the story

POEM - a literary work where emotion and the creative imagination rule expression in language

POETIC LICENSE - the freedom to ignore a rule, fact, or the like in order to achieve a desired artistic effect

POETIC JUSTICE - a suitable reward for goodness or punishment for evil

POETRY - writing in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound, and meaning

POINT OF VIEW - the author's choice as to who will narrate the story; generally a story may be told from the first-person, third-person, or omniscient point of view SEE NARRATOR

PROLOGUE - a preface or introduction to a literary work

PROSE - a literary medium distinguished from poetry especially by its greater irregularity and variety of rhythm and its closer correspondence to the patterns of everyday speech

PROTAGONIST - one who takes the leading part in a drama, novel, or story

PROVERB - a brief popular saying that expresses a truth; e.g., "He who hesitates is lost."

PUN - the humorous use of a word in such a way as to suggest different uses (a play on words) e.g., As Mercutio dies he says, "Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find me a grave man!"

RESOLUTION - the point in a work of literature at which the chief dramatic complication is worked out; syn. DENOUEMENT

RISING ACTION - that portion of a literary work which begins with the exposition and ends at the climax

RHETORICAL QUESTION - questions whixh do not expect an answer but express the indefiniteness or uncertainty present in the mind of the speaker; Well what in the world will happen now? They are often, however, employed with the force of a declarative sentence; What's the use? -- There is no use.

RHYME - the repetition of the identical or similar stressed sound or sounds (throne-alone); perfect rhyme involves identity of sound not of spelling (fixed-sticks)

SARCASM - a sneering or cutting remark; ironical taunt; e.g., "How unselfish you are!" said Ellen in sarcasm as Mary took the biggest piece of cake.

SATIRE - a literary work that criticizes something by making fun of it

SCENE - a division of an act or play

SETTING the time and place(locale) where a play or story takes place

SHORT STORY - a brief fiction

SIMILE - a figure of speech; an explicit comparison between essentially unlike things introduced by a connective (such as "like, as, than") or a verb such as "seems"

SINGLE EFFECT - the one particular impression resulting from the reading of a short story

SOLILOQUY - a speech, most often in a drama, wherein a character speaks his thoughts aloud while alone

SONNET - a lyric poem of fourteen iambic pentameter lines

STAGE TERMINOLOGY - the language of dramatic directions particular to the production of a play; e.g., cue, curtain, costume, etc.

STANZA - a unit comprising a group of lines usually having a fixed rhyme-pattern repeated throughout the poem

STEREO-TYPE - an oversimplified or conventional image of a person, group, or the like

STYLE - the mode of expression, the devices an author employs in his writing

SUBJECTIVE - in literature or art it is based on or expressing the feelings, thoughts, or experiences of the artist or author

SUB-PLOT - a subordinate plot in fiction or drama

SUSPENSE - a person, place, event, or object which has a meaning in itself but suggests other emotional meanings as well

SYMBOLISM - the use of symbols to represent things or ideas

THEME - the main idea of a story

TONE - an author's attitudes toward his subject in a literary work; e.g., sarcastic, humorous or serious

TRAGEDY - a play of serious action and motive usually representing some human struggle having an adverse outcome

TRAGIC FLAW - a defect in the character of the hero of a tragedy that brings about his downfall

TRAGIC HERO - the main character in a tragedy who possesses a tragic flaw

UNITY - the quality in a play or story that gives it the effect of being a harmonious whole

VERSE - an arrangement of words according to a particular meter or pattern often in rhyme

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